Q. A. M'PIKE, Publisher.

NUMBER 27

UME 1.

nbria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNING. ausburg, Oambria Co., Pa., ng rates, payable within three from date of subscribing : one year, - - - - \$2 00

o fail to pay their subscriptions he expiration of six months will at the rate of \$2.50 per year, in fail to pay until after the exwe've mouths will be charged at

18.00 per year. numbers constitute a quarter; eix months; and fifty numbers,

LATES OF ADVERTISING. 12 lines, one insertion, \$1 00 ment insertion, stices, each, 2 50 or ' Notices, each, Notices, each,

1 50 8 mos. 6 mos. 1 yr. 2 lines, \$ 2 50 \$ 4 00 \$ 6 00 7 00 10 00 15 00 9 50 14 00 25 00 11 00 16 00 28 00 14 00 25 00 85 00 25 00 35 00 60 00 r Business Cards, not 6 00 8 lines, with paper,

and business Notices eight cents first insertion, and four cents for s of Societies, or communica-

Notices, over six lines, ten cents

ersonal nature must be paid for

Show Cards, Bill and Letter ndbills, Circulars, &c., in the best art and at the most moderate k Binding, &c., executed to order the best and as cheap as the

FOR SALE.—The suboffers at private sale his FARM, Cambria township, two miles burg, on the road leading to the Farm consists of 80 Acres. about 54 Acres of which are ler good fence, and in a good tivation. The balance of the set with sugar, chestnut, locust arketable timber. There is a premises, and an Orchard of

CHARLES BRADLEY. Tp., May 23, 1867.-tf.

NCE FOR A BARGAIN. MM FOR SALE .- The Farm coupied by the subscriber, situster township, Cambria county, ath-east of Ebensburg and one-ME BARN, both in good presers be obtained by making appli DANIEL O'HARA. Tp., May 80, 1867.-tf2°

ABLE FARM FOR SALE criber offers for sale his Farm arroll township, Cambria coun estory Plank House and Log ing through the middle of the For further information dersigned at Lilly's Station, d Smith, on the farm. DAVID SMITH.

at Private Sale two valuable MBER LAND, situate in Jack g the borough of Ebensburg about 100 acres; the other ith never-failing springs of

hing to purchase or sell er Lands, will do well by before buying or offering them F. A. SHÖEMAKER, Att'y at Law, Ebensburg.

TOR'S NOTICE.-Leton the estate of Jerome A. Carroll township, dec'd, all ing claims against said estate e present them properly authentiettlement, and those indebted to will make payment without delay.

JOHN FLICK,

JOHN BUCK,

JOHN BUCK, own, July 4, 1867. 6t.

THE JOHNSTOWN

PAINTS.

VARNISHES. Glue, Putty, Alcohol,

Glassware, Druggiste' Sundries, &c., EVER OFFERED IN THE COUNTY FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE CITY PRICES

Agent for the sale of all the POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES IN THE MARKET.

In our stock of PERIT MERY. PO MADES,

TOILET ARTICLES, &c., WE DEFY COMPETITION! C. T. FRAZER,

June 20, 1867.-1y. JOHNSTOWN, PA

Now on hand, a large and well selected

stock of fresh DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Pure and Unadulterated Liquors, this bed quilt into the wash to-day. It

for medicinal purposes, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, o, all kinds of Ruling, Blank | Walt Paper and Window Shades, all styles, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS. BURNERS AND WICKS.

> And a good article of REFINED PETROLEUM Also, a large supply of White Lead, Putty, Window Glass, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES. INCLUDING

HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES. Combs, Toilet and Tooth Preparations, LUBIN'S AND PHALON'S EXTRACTS. Soaps, Fancy Goods, &c.

A FULL LINE OF STATIONERY.

As my medicines are warranted of a pure quality, I am prepared to fill Prescriptions | Mary, dear, it is a hard, hard way for a with accuracy and dispatch, at all hours of | woman to earn a living; begrudge not the e title will be given. What the day or night. Open on Sunday for the poor creature an easy day. This is the sale of medicines. Loretto, June 27, 1867.-8mº

JACOB M. PIRCHER,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER & TAILOR. Has just opened a full assortment of well se-

lected and most desirable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Gents and Boys furnished with CLOTH-

ING. HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest styles and best material, at the LOWEST | the tears that from some cause had gather-A VARIETY OF PIECE GOODS,

which will be sold by the yard or made to Having given full satisfaction to his cus-

tomers for more than TWENTY-FIVE TEARS, e guarantees the same to all who may favor im with their patronage in the luture. \$3-Store on the west side of Montgomery street, below Blair, next door to Masonic prospect than she had. Hall, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [my28.1y.]

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

—Being desirous of retiring from business, I offer for sale the Ebensburg Found with all its appurtenances, including all the real and personal property thereto belonging, the engine, patterns, flashs, &c. Also, all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, consisting of Threshing Machines, Gooking Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Plows and Castings of various kinds. As I am deterproperty will be sold on fair mined to sell, purchasers may rely upon getting any or all the above named articles cheaper than they can be had anywhere else in Pennsylvania. The public are invited to days-my story has to do with other days. I must go, and quickly!" call and judge for themselves.

July 4, 1867.-6m. A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The under-signed Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff. arising from the sale of the real estate of ALSO-TWO hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on Wednesday The buildings are all in the 14th of August, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. L. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

July 18, 1867.-3t. UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The under-A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The under-signed Auditor, appointed by the Or-phane? Court of Cambria county to report ecutors of Jane Wherry, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend entary having been granted to the duties of said appointment, at his office ter of Cambria county to the in Ebensburg, on Thursday the 15th day of August, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. L. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

> July 18, 1867.-3t. ROBERT E. JONES. Ebensburg, Cambria co., Par. Dealer in Lumber. The highest prices, in Cash, paid for CHERRY, POPLAR, ASH

and BIND LUMBER.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

BLOWING BUBBLES. BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

As I loitered through the village, I saw children at their play, Blowing bubbles in the sunshine, From their penny pipes of clay. had passed them with a greeting, But their gladress charmed me so,

That I turned to watch their bubbles Sailing through the summer glow. Though they seemed not half so brilliant As in boyhood I had blown,

When the smallest of my bubbles Held a rainbow of its own, Yet my little friends grew merry As each tinted, air-blown toy

Clapped its chubby hands for joy. And the girl-her arms outstretching, As if begging them to stay-Said "I'm sorry, very sorry, They so quickly fade away!"

Floated upward, and the baby

But her brother looked quite manly, As he shouted with delight,
"It is easy, very easy,
To blow ethers just as bright!"

And he blew with such good fortune That, before his work was done, You might count a score of bubbles Floating gaily in the sun. Then her eyes with pleasure sparkled, As the crystal phantoms played,

And she quite forget her sorrow That they each so quickly fade. And she paused where I was resting. In the shadow of a yew,

And in tones of laughing wonder cried. "Can't you blow bubbles, toe?" And I knew not how to answer; So I left them at their play, Blowing bubbles in the sunshine,

THE POOR WASHERWOMAN.

From a penny pipe of clay.

"I declare I have half a mind to put think I'll send it down."

"Why will you put it in, Mary, if it does not need to go?" asked her good old aunt in her quiet and expressive way.

"Why, you see, aunt, we have but a small wash to-day; so small that Susan will get through by one o'clock at the latest, and I shall have to pay her the same as though she worked till night, so-" "Stop a moment, dear," said the old lady gently, "stop a moment, and think. Suppose you were in the same situation as poor Susan is, obliged, as you tell me, to toil over the wash-tub six days out of the seven, for the bare necessaries of life, would you not be glad once in a while to get through before night, to have a few hours of daylight to labor for yourself and family, or better still, a few hours to rest? A. J. CHRISTY. | fourth day in succession she has risen by candle light, and plodded through the cold OLLIDAYSBURG! bere and there to her customers' houses, and toiled away existence. Let her go at noon, if she gets through; who knows but she came from the sick bed of some loved one, and counts the hours, yes, the minutes, till she can return, fearing that she may be one too late? Put it back on the bed, and sit down here, while I tell you what one poor wash-woman endured because her employer did as you would to make out the wash," And the old woman took off her glasses and wiped away ed in her aged eyes, and then with a tremulous voice related the promised story.

"There was never a more blithesome bridal than that of Ada R. None ever had higher hopes-more blissful anticipations. She married the man of her choice, one of whom any woman might be proud. Few, few, indeed, had a sunnier life in

"And for ten years there fell no shadow on her path. Her home was one of beauty and real comfort; her husband the same kind, loving man as in the days of courtship, winning laurels every year in and I am needed at home." his profession, adding new comforts to his home and new joys to his fireside. And kindly. besides these blessings God had given another; a little crib stood by the bedside, its tenant a golden haired baby boy, the image of its noble father, and dearer than

aught else could offer. It was with them as it has often been with others; just when the cup was the with mental and bodily pain, but oftenfaithful hand. She went from one thing not been for you she would have been too to another, till at length she who had worn late. It has been a sad but holy lesson. In dreary winter, long before light, she told me a true one, all true I mean?" would rise morning after morning, and "The reality of that story whitened this rents. and toil there at rubbing, rinsing, and woman."

starching, not unfrequently wading knee deep into the drifts to hang out the clothes THE TEACHERS' ADVOCATE, that froze even ere she had fastened them to the line. And, when night came, with her scanty earning she would grope through the cold and snow to her oftimes lightless and fireless home, for her husband was too sick to tend even the fire, or to strike a of her husband or her child, save by the lamp-light, except on Sunday. How glad she would have been to have had, once in a while, a small washing gathered for her.

"One dark winter morning, as she was preparing a frugal breakfast, and getting | rors, they endeavor to sustain their argueverything ready before she left, her hus- ments by a system of reasoning and evasion band called her to his bedside.

"'Adn,' said he, almost in a whisper,

"I'll try,' answered she, with a choked

"Do try, Ada; I have a strange desire to see your face by day-light. Today is Friday; I have not seen it since Sunday. I must look upon it once again.' "Do you feel worse ?' asked she anxiously, feeling his pulse as she spoke. "No, no, I think not, but I want to

see your face once more by sunlight. I cannot wait till Sunday."

"Gladly would she have tarried by his bedside till the sunlight had stolen through the little window; but it might not be. Money was wanted, and she must go forth to labor. She left her husband. She reached the kitchen of her employer, and with a troubled face, waited for the basket to be brought. A smile played on her wan face as she assorted its contents. She could get through easily by two the relevancy. o'clock; yes, and, if she hurried, perhaps does not really need to go, either; but I by one. Love and anxiety lent new strength to her weary arms, and five minutes after the clock struck one she was just about emptying the tubs, when the mistress came in with a couple of bed quilts,

"'As you have a small wash to-day, Ada, I think you may do these yet.' After the mistress had turned her back a cry of agony, wrung from the deepest founrain of the washer-woman's heart, gushed to her lips. Smothering it as best as she could she set to work again, and rubbed, rinsed and hung out. It was half past three when she started for home, an hour too late!" and the aged narrator sobbed.

"An hour too late," she continued, after a pause. "Her husband was dying; yes, almost gone! He had strength to whisper a few words to his half frantic wife, to tell her how he longed to look upon her face; that he could not see her then, he lay in the shadow of death. One hour she pillowed his head upon her suffering heart, and then he was at rest.

"Mary, Mary, dear," and there was a soul touching emphasis in the aged woman's words, "be kind to your washerwoman. Instead of striving to make her day's work as long as may be, shorten it. lighten it. Few women will go out washing daily unless their needs are pressing. No woman on her bridal day expects labor in that way; and be sure, Mary, when she is constrained to do so, it is the last resort. That poor woman, laboring now so hard for you, has seen better days no doubt, and I know she has passed through terrible trials, too. I can read her pale face. Be kind to her, pay her what she asks, and let her go home as early as

"You have finished in good time today, Susan," said Mrs. M., as the washerwoman, with her old cloak and hood on, she had earned.

"Yes, ma'am, I have : and my heart, ma'am, is relieved of a heavy load. was so afraid I should be kept till night,

"Is there sickness there?" said the nunt.

Tears gushed to the woman's eves as she answered: "Ah, ma'am! I left my baby almost dead this morning; he will be quite so to-morrow. I know it, I have seen it too many times; and none but a

sweetest it was dashed away. A series to her dreary home. Shortly after they of misfortunes and reverses occurred with followed her-the young wife who had startling rapidity, and swept away from pever known sorrow and the aged matron them everything but love and their babe. whose hair was white with trouble-folbegan a new fortune. Well and strongly mother. But at midnight he died, and once more to see the sunlight of prosperity lifeless form, closed the bright eyes, upon a weary couch, languishing not only | what the poor so seldom have, time to weep.

labor for the dear ones of her lonely home. head when it had seen but thirty summers, Often she had to set off through the cold and the memory of it has been one of my deep snow, and grope her way to kitchens | keenest sorrows. It is not strange, there-

FOR THE FREEMAN. "COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE."

ARTICLE NUMBER THREE, _

In the Teachers' Advocate for July I find a reply to my article published in the Freelight. And oh, with what a shivering man of the 4th. I regret to find that my heart would she draw near, fearing she strictures seem to have hurt the feelings of would be too late! It is a fast that for six my friends of the Advocate. Let me assure weeks at one time she never saw the face | them that I have no desire to say a word that might be calculated to humble their pride, or bring them into contempt with the itizens of our county. They have been unfortunate in advocating the adoption of an odious law, and rather than practice the virtue of humility by acknowledging their erthat, to say the least, is not very creditable to a County Superitendent and a prominent teacher in our Common Schools. Their ideas 'I want you to try and come home early of logic and the meaning of the words releto-night; be home before the light goes, vant and irrelevant, seem to be much confused. Of this, however, let the reader judge.

I put five questions to the editors of the Advocate in my first article, which I had supposed, if answered, might have some bearng on the issue. These I was told in their reply were entirely irrelevant, and therefore passed unnoticed. In my second article I had the temerity to repeat these questions and insist on answers. In their last article they have condescended to answer my questions, not, however, that they deem any of them relavant, but that the reader might see how ignorant I am of the Common School system. I thank them, however, for the answers, and beg to say that I think it possible I might be able to convince a few readers that there is some relevancy to the issue in these questions, or, rather, in the answers, now that we have got them. I asked these questions for information from gentlemen whom I supposed were in positions to enighten me on the subject, and although they

presume the editors will not deny, was on "Irregular Attendance" and the remedy for and having been accustomed to the Prussian that evil. They say in that article, "We can see no remedy short of a judicious compulsory attendance law that will have ony | that they prefer private to Common Schools? considerable beneficial effect upon this evil." And, again, "We repeat then that we see no is at least one point on which they take isremedy by which this evil can be arrested but see with me that they endeaver to controby a law compelling attendance at school." | vert by some show of reasoning, although I What evil? The evil of irregular attend- will have occasion to show that by so doing ance. Now, it will be seen, the editors of they unwittingly dug a plt into which they the Advocate, in answer to my questions, ad- blindly fell. This is regarding the following mit that it is the duty of the teacher to as- question I put them : "But when you admit certain the cause of the pupil's absence. | the government has the power to make the Very well. Then how comes it that the sentence one year or less, by what right do teacher cannot give us the cause? Why is you dony its authority to make it ten or he required by the school law to make a more years?" In reply to this they quote monthly report to the directors regarding Art. 8, Sec. 13 of the Constitution, which the number of scholars in attendance and forbids cruel punisaments to be inflicted. This the number of days each attended? If not is just the very section I reserved for their for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of benefit. Will any one say that to send irregular attendance, of what practical ben- child to a house of correction for one year of efit is this report? Unless you understand less, when guilty of no crime, would not be the cause how can you know the remedy? a cruel punishment? This section of itself Will a physician prescribe for his patient proves that the law they propose would be before he learns his disease? Will a awyer a clear and express violation of the Constituinstitute an action for his client before he tion. Hence the relevancy and pertinency understands the character of the injury or of my question in asking by what authority wrong complained of? Ridiculous! And do you deny the right of the Legislature to yet the editors of the Teachers' Advocate | make the punishment in this case ten years unite with Jesse Newlin, ESQ., in advocat- or more, if it can make it one year or less ing a compulsory attendance law, when it But, they must remember, this is not the is clear they are ignorant of the causes of ir- only clause that forbids this cruel punishregular attendance. It is acknowledged ment for no crime. Art. 9, Sec. 1 in the that truancy is one cause, although denied 'Declaration of Rights' says: "All men by them that it is the principal cause. They are born equally free and independent, and scknowledge, in answer to my fifth question, have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, that teachers have the right to punish for among which are those of enjoying and de truancy. I respectfully submit then to the | fending life and liberty, of acquiring, posreaders of the Freeman the relevancy of my sessing and protecting property and reputaquestions. The reader will perceive that tion, and pursuing their own happiness." I my questions were so put as to have relation | quoted part of this section in my last letter, one to another, so that no matter how the | but for purposes which are not difficult for editors of the Advocate answered, if answer the reader to divine they evaded it. I showed at all, I had them caught. So far as truan- that the right of parents to educate their cy, then, is a cause, it must be acknowledged | children is an inherent and indefeasible right there is no legislation required. What, which no government had the right to desthen, are the other causes? They tell us in | troy, even if it was not expressed in its Contheir first article on this subject that one of stitution. I also showed that the barbarous the principal causes of bad attendance in and inhuman law they advocate would not country districts is that the schools are kept | only destroy this right, but would also, in open in winter. This is unquestionably cor- express violation of the Constitution, destroy rect. It is acknowledged, however, that the the liberty of the citizen. In addition to entered the pleasant room to get the money directors, who are the representatives of the this, I showed that this liberty, which is not people, have control of this, and it is to be only inherent and indefeasible, but guaranpresumed they are the best judges as to what | teed to every one by this clause, cannot be s for their interest. I find, however, that interfered with by the Legislature, unless it n many of the country districts, reported in is abused by crime, an attempt to commit the May number of the Advocate, the at- crime, or in case of absolute necessity, when tendance has been over 70 and in some as public good demands it. To this they make high as 80 per cent. Now, for districts no reply. Hence they evade the important where schools are kept open only in winter. points at issue as regards the right of the I think this remarkably good, and I doubt Legislature to pass the law they recommend. if any compulsory attendance law, if constitutional and otherwise unobjectionable, would two sections of the Constitution, on the do anything to increase the attendance in grounds that this law would be beneficial to these schools. Do the editors of the Advo- individuals and society, by what method of cate desire that their law should apply to reasoning, let me ask, will they deny its right "But I must not dwell on those happy child of nine years to attend to him. Oh, children who are kept home through the in- to compel attendance at a particular church clemency of the weather? I think not - or Sabbath school, or make the punishment And, grasping the money she had toiled Now, then, we have truancy as one and the for any crime as severe as it pleases? If it for while her baby was dying, she hurried inclemency of the weather as another cause can violate one or more clauses of the Confor irregular attendance. The first unjusti- stitution, where is to be found the limits to able, the other justifiable. I might add con- its power? Certainly not in the Constitusiderably to the number of justifiable and tion. excusable causes, but how many can be add- But these gentlemen tell me that my faled to the number of unjustifiable causes ? | lacies in my last article are so numerous that Spared to each other and to that, they lowed her to her home! She was not too An unjustifiable cause must be attributed they can only find space to notice a few of a week or two ago. In a tree near by, a Samuel Ripple, in No. 60, June Term, 1867, bore a brave heart, and in a distant city late. The little dying boy knew his either to the parent or child, or perhaps them. What a pity! Here, then, are some robin had built her nest, and hatched her did they struggle, and at length began then kind hands took from the mother the of the child, that has been disposed of. If an attempt at another argument. They reshine upon their home. But a little while straightened the tiny limbs, bathed the now, as the law stands, as it would be under strain it. Granted. They then proceed to tense, the mother bird refused to forsake it stayed and then the shadows fell. The cold clay, and folded about it the pure the provisions of the compulsory attendance quote for my benefit a charge of Judge her nest, and perished in her efforts to husband sickened and laid for many months | white shroud; and did more—they gave law? Let us then see how the parents | Black's on this subject, with every word of "Oh, aunt," said Mrs, M., with tears | child to school, and afterwards permit it to on the right of the Legislature to tax the the distribution of the funds in the hands of times for food and medicine. All that in her eyes, "if my heart blesses you how go and stay where it pleased, and protest people for the support of schools for any but George J. Rodgers and William Kittell, Ex- she could do, the wife performed with a much more must poor Susan's. Had it against its being punished by the teacher, the poor. The Constitution provides for a

> Now I do not, as the editors of the Advochief blame, perhaps, should rest on the! they would have found one on this very point. in this.

it on the County Superintendent.

fect of memory or wilful. Let the reader the Legislature has the power to pass laws judge by a quotation or two from my first compelling every one to embrace its benefits. article: "Before discussing this question I In this connection let me quote one of their would respectfully ask the editors a few ques- strong arguments, which they no doubt contions." Then follow the questions. Before sidered unanswerable; "Will 'R.' show a discussing what subject ? Why the subject | Constitutional provision forbidding compulof irregular attendance, which headed their sory attendance at school?" I have shown article. I could quote more from this arti- two. But it appears they consider that the cle to the same effect were it necessary. Our | Constitution must forbid it in those very friends of the Adeccate are as unfortunate in | words. Profound logicians! I ask them if their assertions as they are in their reason- they can find a Constitutional provision foring on the whole subject. Why did I put | bidding the Legislature to pass a law requirthose questions if not for the purpose of tak- ing every one to learn some trade? They ing issue on the question of irregular attend- cannot in those words, yet such a law, altho' ance? They said they could see no remedy | there could be as good reasons urged for its for the evil short of a compulsory attendance law. I intimated by my questions that they were mistaken. Hence the relevancy of the have just such a law. I might cite numbers questions and their answers prove that, so of cases, but I doubt if our friends would

far as the evil of irregular attendance is concorned, the remedy is clear. I gave them an illustration of what could be done in this way by calling their atten- have said children may be educated at home? tion to a school in Conemaugh borough. 1 If the Legislature has the power to make a could give them another-the German Lu- law compelling them to attend the Common theran school in Johnstown. I might add Schools, because it has the right to provide many others. Surely it is not bad logic to for a system of education and tax the people show that what can be done in that way to these schools it is possible to do in others. It devolved on them to show that it would be by the permission or toleration of the Lebe impossible to have such attendance in the Common Schools. Until they succeed in do- home, or anywhere but in the Common ing so this illustration, without any other Schools. Where will we find you next, genargument, would, as I said, put the whole tlemen? Out of the mud and into the mire controversy on irregular attendance in a nut- again! They first started out with an artishell, and be conclusive against them. Unless their little school boy's reasoning (?) Common Schools. When I press them somewould extricate them, I see no escape. That what severely on the remedy they propose was the very essence of logic; hence I will for that evil, then they are only in favor of not be expected to controvert it. It is too education, no matter where. They lastly cept them for the argument. Now as to profound for my limited capacity. But they admit the right of the parents to educate do make an attempt to give a reason for the their children, and all the legislation they That is, that the parents are chiefly German, system of compulsory education, they experienced its benefits! Then is it not strange

I am pleased to find, however, that there

Now, if the Legislature can violate these

sometimes to both. If attributed to the fault of my fallacies repeated; But they make brood. The birdlings were too young to to the fault of the parents, we want proof | mind us that the object of the Constitution of it. Is it not as easy to get that proof | was not to grant legislative power but to remight be at fault. Should they send their which I coincide. That was a controversy then it would be their fault. But, let us system of Common Schools, wherein the poor remember, if the teacher and directors have | shall be taught gratis. This is surely clear. to another, till at length she who had worn late. It has been a sad but hely lesson. a sating arment on her bridal day toiled. I shall always be kind to the poor washer- a case of this kind, additional legislation schools, whilst the rich are compelled by a life, in a manner so peculiarly painful, in at the wash-tub for the scantiest living. | woman. But, aunt, was the story you | could be had for that case without violating | system of taxation to support them for the | its efforts to shield the helpless little ones the constitution or the natural rights of pabenefit of their own children and for those of | committed to its charge! Surely, many the poor. Judge Black says that the Legislature can pass any law not prohibited by cate seem to imply, desire to cast the whole the Constitution. This is admitted. Where, blame on the teachers. I think that whilst | then, is the point after so much labor ? If the teachers, directors, parents and children | they had paid any attention to, and not wil-

General Superintendent, and not a little of I showed that the Legislature was not only it on the County Superintendent. The editors of the Advocate give their read- passing such a law as they urge, but was also ers rather an amusing proof of the irrele- prohibited by the fact that the parents' right vancy of my questions. They say it was is inherent and indefeasible, existing by natnot on irregular attendance I took issue with | ural and divine law, and necessarily before them, but on the right of the Legislature to every municipal government. But because pass a compulsory attendance law. It might the Constitution provides for a system of ed-be interesting to know whether this is a de-ucation they apply their logic and insist that

> enactment as the one they propose, would be clearly unconstitutional. The Prussians comprehend the relevancy of any illustration.

> The memory of the editors of the Advocate, I fear, is bad. Do they forget that they for the support of these schools, which is the point in their argument, then it would only gislature that any child could be taught at cle complaining of irregular attendance in ask is to prevent parents from depriving their children of an education!

They conclude their argument by telling me that I am bound to show that parents have a right to deprive their children of an education. I will refrain from ridiculing their argument as it deserves, but begileave to tell the gentlemen that I hold no such doctrine, nor am I by any logical system of rea-soning compelled to hold it, Parents, no more than any one else, have no right to do wrong. Yet the gentlemen should understand sufficient law to know that it is not every wrong, nor even every crime, that is committed by parents or others that the Legislature or Courts can take cognizance of and direct the party who is guilty to be punished. Drunkenness is a crime; yet a man may get drunk in private, and in such case the law cannot interfere. So it is with regard to hundreds of crimes. If they are private they must be accounted for to Ged alone. Hence one of my reasons in my first article for kindly and sincerely recommendng these gentlemen to study some good work on elementary law and the principles of gov-ernment. I was serry to find it hurt their feelings, but can assure them I did not so

I would now most respectfully challenge them to give me the names of any parents n Cambria county, not idiotic, insane, or their reason besotted by drunkenness or other crimes, that wilfully deprive their children of education. Give me one name. It devolves on them to show it. They seem to have overlooked the teachers' reports in their May number. Here are one hundred children sent to school by their parents. Out of this number say but sixty attend regulary. Now, is this any proof that parents whose children do not regularly attend are disposed to deprive them of an education? If it were, why send them at all? The presumption is the reverse.

I called the editors of the Advocate to task n my last article for a flagrant misrepresenation-that I was opposed to education. I challenged them to find one word even that would imply such to be the fact. To this they did not reply. I had always supposed it to be the duty of gentlemen to make an apology for anything of this kind when their attention was called to it. They surely have too much respect for their characters to permit me or the readers of the Freeman to believe t to have been wilful. If they are satisfied, however, that this imputation should rest on them, so be it. Pride, it is true, is a stubborn vice, and few there are can master it. I bid them adicu for the present.

A MARTYR BIRD .- The following beautiful incident is recorded in the Pittsburgh

The noble deeds of robin-red-breast have been celebrated for generations in both song and story, and the tender sympathy which this bird is supposed to feel for stray babes has gained for it the highest opinion of the occupants of the nursery. A painful little circumstance, which will interest our young readers, and at the same time serve to confirm their regard for the robin, was brought to light after the fire at the residence of Mr. McCallum. fly, and although the flames progressed. and the heat became more and more inprotect her little ones from barm. The nest was afterwards discovered, and the parent bird was found, with her little brood still under her, but all were dead. What a wonderful instinct has the Creator bestowed upon this little creature, that would impel it thus to sacrifice its own men and women might learn a lesson of wisdom from this martyr bird.

WHAT fowls are likely to have no here. which were sometimes smoky and gloomy, fore, that I should pity the poor washer- may all be more or less to blame, that the fully evaded, my argument in my last article, after? Those that I should pity the poor washer-